

pineal gland	endocrine gland that produces melatonin that helps regulate sleep/wake cycle
pituitary gland	the master gland of the endocrine system
testes	The male gonads, which produce sperm and secrete male sex hormones. (testosterone)
thymus	a ductless glandular organ at the base of the neck that produces lymphocytes and aids in producing immunity
thyroid gland	large gland in the front of the neck, it secretes hormones which regulate growth and metabolism

adrenal glands

a pair of endocrine glands that sit just above the kidneys and secrete hormones (epinephrine and norepinephrine) that help arouse the body in times of stress

hypothalamus

Controls the pituitary gland, controls sense of hunger and thirst

ovaries

The female gonads, paired almond-sized organs located in the pelvic cavity, and produce two steroid hormone groups the estrogens and progesterone. The endocrine and exocrine functions do not begin until the onset of puberty.

pancreas

gland that makes digestive enzymes and secretes them into the small intestine; makes the hormones insulin and glucagon and secretes them into the blood

parathyroid gland

On or near edges of thyroid glands (4 total). Make parathormone (PTH)-increases blood calcium. Stimulates osteoclasts to remove Ca^{++} from bones. Increases GI absorption of Ca^{++} . Increases renal absorption.